

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS.

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Offers within its fold, unrivaled advantages. Its daily edition has more than 100,000 copies, and is the largest in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its Sunday edition is published only larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 5, 1879.

MR. BLAINE has again been invited to Ohio, but it appears that this great statesman already has a larger political field than he can successfully cultivate.

SOME of the more sensible republican journals are endeavoring to hedge on the question of state rights, but it is too late. The issue has been made up.

ACCORDING to the American Republican, some of the planters of that section entertain the gravest apprehensions concerning the reappearance of the cotton capital.

IT WAS reported recently that the posts had made their appearance on one of the Whitest plantations near Americus, but the editor of the Republican, after a careful personal investigation, pronounces the report false.

EXPRESSING the opinion that there is no danger from that source this year.

CITIZEN SWINTON, of the esteemed New York Sun, having exhausted the material of which presidents are made, has now addressed himself to the arduous task of maintaining and electing a governor for New York who shall be acceptable to John Kelly.

CITIZEN SWINTON begins his labors in this direction by nominating Samuel J. Tilden, the rightful president of the United States. This unexpected stroke, Citizen Swinton has demonstrated that there may be Talleyrand among political journalists.

ALL HONOR, say we, to Citizen Swinton and the esteemed Sun.

THE campaign in Maine is by no means a one-sided affair. The greenbackers begin their campaign some months ago, and, during the winter and spring have been holding meetings in the school-houses throughout the state. The democrats are active also, and the republicans are campaigning with an ardor born of desperation.

JOHN SHERMAN'S speeches will by no means be allowed to go unanswerd. The greenbackers have prevailed upon Wendell Phillips to answer the financial arguments and falsehoods of the secretary, and it may be imagined that the campaign will be kept hot.

THE republicans already concede that there will be no election of governor by the people. This duty, as last year, will devolve upon the legislature, and to that point all parties are bending their energies, with the prospect that the democrats and greenbackers will have a majority in that body.

MR. JAMES REDPATH, the distinguished republican manipulator of facts and figures, has plunged the editor of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, into despair. Quite recently he furnished that journal with quite a broadside of figures and deductions going to show that the states voting the democratic ticket in 1876 voted by fraud.

These the usually careful editor of the Times unhesitatingly gave to the public, and even went so far as to give them editorial indorsement. It was discovered at first glance, however, by all who cared to go over the document, that to grant Redpath's premises would be to admit that the republicans states were also carried by fraud—a state of affairs calculated to embarrass the worthy editor of the Times not a little.

WE shall probably never figure from Redpath hereafter, for it is plain that he goes beyond the Roman numerals and is more than apt to slip over.

THE South and the Future.

One of the comforts of the future is the knowledge it gives us of how we might have avoided the contingencies of the past or how we might have won fortune and conquest from real misings that are to say, if there is any comfort at all in recognizing the blind blunders of the past.

Thus, for instance, we of the south know today that we might have been conquered in the war before the states had been liberal enough to enlist the negroes in the contest—had we placed guns in their hands and bade them fight for their freedom.

WE know now that such a move would have given us—if discipline is worth anything—the finest army in the world; an army utterly insensible to the ordinary hardships and fatigues of an active campaign. But this was not to be, and the south marched, counter-marched, pursued the foe and retreated from it until finally one April day, it came to a final halt under an apple tree in Virginia.

There was another opportunity to save the people from the consequences of their own imbecility, and the selfishness of the negroes in this emergency was as clear as daylight.

The general confirms the statement recently made that the gradual emancipation of the southern slaves would have insured the immediate recognition of the confederacy by France.

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Commenting upon these matters, General Beauregard, with a touch of innocent sarcasm that appears to be inseparable from the French character, says that a few years hence we will be able to indicate with certainty what the present democratic majority in congress and in the country should have done to counteract the centralizing tendencies of the radicals.

These reminiscences are by no means unpleasant, but they are unprofitable. What the south was and is not, and it depends upon the courage, the confidence and the patriotism of a new generation that has arisen to make her what she will be. If there is a past to remember there is also a future to be well looked to. It is the short of sacrifice to disturb the repose of the ashes in the urns that time has erected for us.

Even as slavery gave the southern negro the opportunities of citizenship, so may it happen that the war with all its long train of disasters and evils will be wrought for the south, the larger benefits of material progress and prosperity which will prove to be more than a recompense for all that has been lost.

THE Normal Killing.

THE CONSTITUTION has always expressed its hearty disapproval of lynch law or mob violence under any circumstances. We have always held that with our established system of courts there is no use or excuse for the people taking the law into their own hands. Experience has only strengthened the views we hold upon this subject.

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We print elsewhere an interesting statement of the situation of things in that great state. Our readers will be astonished to hear that we have, living in Georgia, persons who have been converted to and baptized in the Mormon faith, and yet such is the fact. Of these persons are only a few such converts in each neighborhood where the Mormon elders have been canvassing, but still it is reported by one who ought to know that the cause is advancing slowly, and that new converts are being made; and that no one who quits the Christian church for this church is ever reclaimed.

We learn further that the field is not to be abandoned, but that it will be filled even more vigorously than ever before by new Mormon priests. While, of course, we urge the good people of each community to see to it that these fellows get no encouragement, we would agree to any violence being used. Governor Cobb's letter in reply to your Standing is a model of dignity and good sense, and the people will do well to heed its advice.

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As to the threatened exodus, it is only necessary to say to the editor of the Mail that an exodus sufficient in volume to disturb the existing political situation will likewise be sufficient to materially diminish the cotton crop and disturb the industries dependent thereon, and if the people of the north are willing to encourage such an experiment, they are quite welcome to do so. Moreover, in maintaining a vast army of colored people on the plantations, the question of the colored man's future is a question of providing them with work. In fine, the south, substantially and politically, is independent of republican partisanship no matter what shape it is pleased to take.

THE Pestilence in Memphis.

The past week has developed no new phase of the yellow fever scourge in Memphis. Gradually extending itself and seizing upon new victims, it presents the usual phenomena of decreasing one day and increasing the next, but with all this, the general impression that the disease is characterized by far less virulence than marked its course last year has been greatly strengthened during the past few days, so much so, indeed, that the physicians claim that the large majority of deaths are directly traceable to the inefficiency of nurses or the carelessness of the victims themselves.

Apart from the fever itself the only element of trouble and anxiety in the city is the incoherency of the negroes who remain within the limits of the district. From the very first, the colored people of Memphis have by every means in their power attempted to obstruct the attempts of the authorities to save the people from the consequences of their own imbecility, and the selfishness of the negroes in this emergency was as clear as daylight.

The general confirms the statement recently made that the gradual emancipation of the southern slaves would have insured the immediate recognition of the confederacy by France.

